

war horse... with a pale face, choking with a...

...to return the light one... Oh! who can tell his loneliness... the yearning of that heart for one word, one look from that dear one!

...The brothers JAMES and... recently tried in York... for the murder of DONSON, were sentenced to be hung on the 20th instant.

...Account to a statement in the Baltimore American... one hundred and thirty-seven members of Congress have been chosen in sixteen States...

...Gov. FOOTE... Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, is reported to have been very successful in the practice of law in California...

...Capt. LUCE... of the ill-fated steamship Arctic, has resolved to embark in business on shore. If the statements we have seen in print from some of the passengers on that vessel be correct...

...TEXAS AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD... It seems that the Governor of Texas has made up his mind that the responsibility of accepting the deposits made by R. J. Walker and his associates under their contract for the construction of the Pacific Railroad rested with the treasurer of the state...

...DOESTERS ON RHODE ISLAND... Does-ticks of the Detroit Daily Advertiser, thus describes a brief excursion which he made into the Providence Plantations: "Got tired of New York, although it is a town of considerable consequence. Wanted to see the world; so started for the seven-by-nine State of Rhode Island, where they shingle the houses all over, outside and in, and put the windows in the roof...

...MONKEYS DYING OF THE CHOLERA... The Porto Spain Gazette, of September 20 reports the following singular fact from Trinidad: "Several hunters and other persons who have passed through the woods recently, report that they find the monkeys dead under the trees in all directions. They appear to have dropped from the tree overhead, either dead, or in the agonies of death. During the small pox epidemic this same thing was observed, and there can be little doubt in the present case, they are attacked by the prevailing epidemic. Surely this is another proof of the very close resemblance between the physical constitution of the monkey tribe and the proud genus homo."

# The Enterprise.

Published by G. W. BARR, at No. 100, of Walnut and Third-sts., Philadelphia, in our authorized Agent.

Friday Morning, Dec. 5, 1851.

AGENTS. G. W. BARR, at No. 100, of Walnut and Third-sts., Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent. A. M. PEASE, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist. WM. C. BAILEY, Pleasant Grove, Greenville. W. W. SMITH, Merrittville, Greenville District. G. P. MCKINNEY, Slatton, P. O., Anderson Dist. TRAVELLING AGENT—ANDREW M. COOK.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have only space for a few extracts from this able document. Such as we supposed of the greatest interest we have inserted. All concur in praising it as being concise and explicit, free from much of that general elaborateness and useless profundity which has characterized the messages of some of his predecessors, at the same time affording a full synopsis of all the issues both of foreign and domestic consideration.

## COLD WEATHER.

THE winter this far has been exceedingly cold, so much so that a number of our industrious mechanics have been compelled to suspend operations, especially the masons engaged upon the new court-house and other buildings, the mortar freezing upon their trowels. If the present cold weather is an index of what we are to experience, lovers of skating may anticipate an abundance of fun.

## SURVEYING.

We would call the attention of our readers to the card of our friend and fellow-citizen, G. T. MASON, and bespeak for him a liberal patronage, and doubt not that he is fully competent to give general satisfaction. He is worthy of your encouragement—he is needy, give him employment.

## DEATH OF A YOUNG FRIEND.

"Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is flung. When peals the requiem of the loved and young." DEATH has once more entered the world's bright parterre and nipped a fair and blooming flower. Like an untimely frost, too soon his raven wing is spread, and the beautiful is made to perish. When the aged sink to rest, man's allotment, it seems, has been fulfilled—his mission ended, but when the young, the beautiful and gay, are thus called so soon to pass through the dark valley and shadow, we are made to believe that the career of happiness thus closed on earth will be resumed in heaven. Death is inexorable! he stoops not alone to snatch the great, the mighty and the broken-hearted, but the small, the youthful and hopeful, alike fall victims at his feet. Death is insatiate! his bow is ever bent—his arrows ever fly. Could a fond mother's prayer, a father's entreaty, or sisters' tears have spared the ruthless shaft they would not thus be made to mourn, and we to record his exit from our midst.

The subject of this short notice is JAMES E. WARE, the only son of our fellow citizen, Col. T. E. WARE. He died at the residence of his father on the 1st inst., in the 17th year of his age. We knew him well and loved him much. As a classmate we had opportunities of knowing his many virtues and appreciating his manly qualities. A nobleness of heart—a high-minded sense of justice and right were traits peculiar in the character of our deceased friend. Like the beauties of the night-blooming Cereus, which spreads its folds when other flowers disappear at eve, his virtues shown brighter in the generous heart, the ardent friendship, the strong attachment, and in the solitude of study.

At the time of his death, and for a year or two previous he had been a student of Furman University. He was not only loved by his faithful teachers, but we might add that he possessed the good esteem of all his classmates and fellow-students. But lately he met them in the school-room, or walked with them the road of learning and knowledge; but lately bid each one adieu, how soon to die!

"Ah! it is sad when one thus hark'd departs. When death, that mighty reaper of hearts, Sweeps through the halls so lately land in mirth, And leaves pale Sorrow weeping by the hearth."

The Yorkville Observer.

MESSRS. WALKER & MOORE having disposed of the *Remedy* to Messrs. RICE & ECCLES, it will hereafter be published by the latter gentlemen, and to be styled the *Yorkville Citizen*. We notice that it has materially improved since the change. Mr. ECCLES is an old hand at the bellows, and Mr. RICE gives evidence in his "salutatory" of an aptness at the pen equalled only by his experience in the mechanical execution of his paper. He is a *Simon-pure* Georgian, and we extend to him a brother's and a friendly greeting.

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power! They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and unpeakable love.

# Correspondence of the Enterprise.

COMMUNICATED.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 4th, 1851.

THE Annual Commencement of the South Carolina College takes place in the New Chapel this morning. In addition to the interesting exercises of that occasion, the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of our time-honored "institution of learning" will be celebrated. Many of the Alumni are here and hope to have a joyful re-union. It will be a day memorable hereafter in the history of South Carolina. Much to the regret of the Alumni and public generally, Ex-Gov. FLOYD will not be able, owing to bad health to deliver an Address on the occasion; but the disappointment will not be so great, when we know that JAMES L. PATRICK, the distinguished lawyer, will be the orator of the day. A rich intellectual treat may be anticipated.

The "Governor's Review" comes off on Wednesday next, when both battalions of the 23d Regiment S. C. M. parade. The evolutions to be performed on that day are not difficult and afford a good opportunity to the various Volunteer Companies, of "showing off." Apropos to this, the Arsenal Cadets paraded on Friday evening and marched with the precision and correctness of veteran soldiers.

The Ladies of St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) congregation give a *Soiree* every evening this week, for the purpose, we believe, of repairing that Church.

Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, our worthy Senator, has signified his intention of giving, in addition to his liberal subscription, to the Columbia Female College when established, five thousand dollars for the endowment of a scholarship in that Institution. Young ladies of Richland district all things considered will be preferred—but every one educated by said scholarship must teach school for at least two years, after her graduation. His object is to provide teachers—capable of properly instructing the thousands of ignorant, poor, "sandhillers" of South Carolina. Who will follow his noble example!

It is generally thought that Gen. JAMES H. ADAMS of this district will be elected successor to Governor MANNING. J. WOFFORD TUCKER of Spartanburg is a prominent candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Editors are rising!

The Annual Meeting of the S. C. "Press Association" will be held in this city on Wednesday December 6th. A full attendance is requested.

Hon. F. W. PICKENS—a member of the Clarion Society—delivers an address before the Euphradian and Clarion Societies on to-morrow evening. The Valedictory Addresses before each Society were delivered last week by CHARLES P. TOWNSEND, Euphradian, and J. R. RILEY, Clarionistic. Yours, &c., BAYARD.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of Mountain Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., held on the 29th of November, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our Lodge and another link is broken in the chain which binds us in the sacred cause of Friendship, Love and Truth. In the decease of our beloved brother, L. M. McBER, it becomes us, whilst we lament his death in the prime of manhood and usefulness, to bow with humble submission to this dispensation of the providence of a wise and powerful Creator. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. L. M. McBER this Lodge has lost a worthy and consistent member.

Resolved, That whilst we will not presume to enter the sacred circle of his family, we deeply sympathize with them in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in respect to him, this Lodge Room be hung in mourning, and the members wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and published in the papers of the town.

J. B. SHERMAN, Secretary.

## A. F. M.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Great Master and Maker of the Universe, whose Providence is alike watchful of individuals and of nations, to call from our midst our beloved brother, LUTHER M. McBER, and Recovery Lodge, A. F. M., feeling profoundly the loss it has thus sustained, desires to express its sensibility on the occasion. Therefore,

Resolved, That we record with painful emotions the death of our brother, and behold with deep and unaffected grief his place in this earthly Lodge, now made forever vacant, we bow with patient submission to the will of our master, humbly hoping, as we do, once more to behold our brother, when, at the call of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, the Masons of all ages and nations shall assemble in the Grand Lodge above.

Resolved, That, though we have buried

our dead, we have this additional consolation, the death is not forgotten; and while he sleeps in the still unbroken sleep, the grave the recollection of his kindness, and cheerfulness, and singleness of heart, of his truth, of his earnestness and simple benevolence, (remembering, also, that he was but a man as we are, with the weaknesses and imperfections of humanity upon him,) may quicken us to imitate the many virtues which adorned his character and illustrated his life.

Resolved, That while we would not rashly enter that circle which death has made doubly sacred, nor vainly offer them the proffered consolation of words, his afflicted family have our deepest and most earnest sympathies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of Lodge, on a page to be set apart for that purpose.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of the Town.

## Extracts from the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

THE past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends more or less to involve our own. The condition of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependant upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this, our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested by some of its governments to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the transatlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked or disregarded by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defenses, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights or endanger the security of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate ex-

ercise of some of the principles alike to all nations, and equally liberally exercised. Under such circumstances it would hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every business honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

## OUR COMMERCE.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens, at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view in regard to this interest embraces its future as well as present security.

## THE FISHERIES.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coasts fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British province, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficult jealousy on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provisions be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for the purpose.

## SPAIN.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session.—Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace between the two countries.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the session of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 18, 1850; but unfortunately they have been reopened by serious misunderstandings as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at Lon-

don, in his report, has submitted a statement of the facts, and has also proposed a course of action, which I deem it proper to notice in occurrences which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. The adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereignty of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispose of it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounding the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them, he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, dispatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer with her passengers for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to insure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community—a heterogeneous assemblage, gathered from various countries, and composed for the most of blacks and persons of mixed blood—had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this Government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasures belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be promptly arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on or connexion with any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible in any way for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, and neither competent to exercise the rights nor